WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A fabrication method for a biochip, comprising:

providing a micro-carrier, wherein the micro-carrier is already labeled with an identification code;

performing a surface modification procedure to modify a surface of the micro-carrier to an aminated surface; and

performing a solid-phase peptide synthesis step to synthesize a peptide with a specific amino acid sequence on the aminated surface of the micro-carrier.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the surface modification procedure comprises:

covering the surface of micro-carrier with a silicon dixoide layer; and

using 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane to modify the silicon dioxide surface of the micro-carrier to the aminated surface.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein a material for forming the micro-carrier is a high molecular weight material.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein a material for forming the micro-carrier comprises polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the identification code on the micro-carrier is a bar code or a number code.

6. An application of the biochip as claimed in claim 1, comprising:

placing the micro-carrier with the peptide of the specific amino acid sequence in a reaction flask;

adding a test-pending material into the reaction flask, wherein the test-pending material is already labeled with a dye;

attaching the peptide of the specific amino acid sequence to the test-pending material to form a dyed microchip when there is an interaction between the test-pending material and the peptide with the specific amino acid sequence; and

using an identification system to identify the dyed micro-carrier and reading the identification code on the micro-carrier to analyze the test-pending material that corresponds to the peptide with the specific amino acid sequence.

7. The application of claim 6, wherein the identification system comprises a microscope and an image analysis device.

8. A fabrication method for a biochip, comprising:

providing a micro-carrier, wherein the micro-carrier is already labeled with an identification code;

performing a surface modification procedure to modify a property of a surface of the micro-carrier to an aminated surface; and

immobilizing an antibody (or antigen) on the aminated surface of the micro-carrier.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the surface modification procedure further comprises:

covering a silicon dioxide layer on the surface of the micro-carrier; and

using 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane to modify the silicon dioxide surface of the micro-carrier to the aminated surface.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein a material in forming the micro-carrier is a high molecular weight material.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein a material in forming the micro-carrier comprises polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

12. The method of claim 8, wherein the identification code on the micro-carrier includes a bar code or a number code.

13. An application of the biochip as claimed in claim 8, comprising:

placing the micro-carrier with the antibody (or antigen) immobilized thereon in a reaction flask;

adding a test-pending material into the reaction flask, wherein the test-pending material is labeled with a dye;

bonding the test-pending material to the antibody (or antigen) to form a dyed microchip when there is an interaction between the test-pending material and the antibody (or antigen); and

using an identification system to identify the dyed microchip and reading the identification code on the microchip to analyze the test-pending material that corresponds to the antibody (or antigen).

14. The application of claim 13, wherein if the antibody is immobilized on the micro-carrier, the test-pending material that interacts with the antibody is an antigen.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein if the antigen is immobilized on the micro-carrier, the test-pending material that interacts with the antigen is an antibody.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein the identification system comprises a microscope and an image analysis apparatus.